Under the heading of Notes and Exhibition of Specimens, the following were presented:

A NOTE IN REGARD TO TRICHODECTES HERMSI.

(*Mallophaga; Trichodectidæ*)

By Maurice C. Hall, *Bureau of Animal Industry.*

Kellogg and Nakayama have recently published in Psyche, v. 22, No. 2, April, 1915, a description of a new species of *Trichodectes* (*T. hermsi*), from the goat. The authors of this species say of *Trichodectes climax:* "It is the only *Trichodectes* until now found on the domestic goat." It seems safe to assume then that these writers follow Taschenberg in regarding *T. limbatus* and *T. capræ* as synonyms of *T. climax*. It seems, however, that they must have overlooked, at the time of publication, the case of *Trichodectes crassipes*, for they state in regard to *T. hermsi:* "It shows more of a resemblance, in shape and markings of head, and general appearance of body to *T. penicillatus* than to any other species of the genus, which resemblance, if it suggests any near relationship—it probably does not—is most extraordinary, as *penicillatus* has been recorded only from a kangaroo!"

The species *Trichodectes crassipes* was described by Rudow (1866) from the goat. Taschenberg (1882), on an examination of Rudow's material, stated it was identical with *T. penicillatus* from the kangaroo. Taschenberg states in comment that if one compares Rudow's and Piaget's figures he will regard this as quite impossible, since Rudow's figures are as inexact as his descriptions are noncommittal. It is interesting to note in this connection that Rudow's *T. crassipes* from the goat came from the Zoological Garden at Hamburg, and that Paiget's *T. penicillatus* from the kangaroo came from the Zoological Garden at Rotterdam. While one would be inclined to think under these circumstances that we were dealing with a habitual parasite of the kangaroo accidentally present on the goat, and assume that the parasites of the goat were well known, nevertheless the record of Kellogg and Nakayama suggests that there is, on the contrary, a rather widely distributed goat parasite which has been reported once as an accidental parasite of the kangaroo.

It would not be safe to say positively at this time that *T. hermsi* was identical with *T. penicillatus*, although a comparison of the figures and descriptions shows only minor differences, but the fact that the resemblance has been noted by the authors of *T. hermsi*, and that *T. penicillatus* has been reported from the goat and the kangaroo in the opinion of Taschenberg and of

Railliet, and that Kellogg and Nakayama have apparently overlooked or forgotten this fact, all argue for the likelihood that *T. hermsi* is a redescription of *T. penicillatus*.

MACROSIAGON FLAVIPENNIS IN COCOON OF BEMBEX SPINOLÆ.

(*Coleoptera, Rhipiphoridæ*)

By H. S. Barber, *Bureau of Entomology.*

A fully matured specimen of this parasitic beetle was found by Mr. J. B. Parker in the still solid cocoon of a wasp (*Bembex spinolæ*), in a sand pile at Brookland, D. C., June 26, 1914, which I believe is the first host record of this species. Two other host records of the genus in North America are known to the writer, Lugger 1884 (Psyche, vol. 4, p. 211) being quoted as saying that the larva of *Tiphia* is often parasitized by a (*Rhipiphorus*) *Macrosiagon* (which statement was commented upon by Riley, l. c., p. 224) and Wolcott 1914 (Journ. Econ. Ent., vol. 7, p. 387) alluding to the parasitism of *Tiphia* cocoons by (*Rhipiphorus*) *Macrosiagon pectinatus* Fabr., and perhaps another species, in Missouri and Illinois, the details of the life-history not being known.

A most interesting account of a European species of this genus, *Emmenadia flabellata* Fabr. (this name now appearing in the Reitter catalogue as a synonym of *Macrosiagon ferruginea* Fab.), was published by Chobaut 1891 (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., vol. 60, pp. 447–456) in which the rearing of this parasite from the larvæ of *Odynerus* is recorded, and also the oviposition and first stage larvæ or triungulinids are described. This last writer cites and comments upon the account by Chapman 1870 (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. VI, 4 ser., pp. 314–326, pl. XVI) and Murray 1870 (l.c., pp. 326–328) of the life-history of *Metœcus paradoxus* (*Rhipiphorus*), parasitic in the nests of *Vespa vulgaris*.

Two species of *Rhipiphorus* (*Myodites* of our catalogs) have been recorded by Le Conte 1880 (Monthly Proc. Ent. Soc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1880, p. XXIII) as parasitic, one on *Augochlora pura* and the other on *Nomia nevadensis* Cresson. [The determination of this latter is wrong, the insect being *Nomia pattoni* Ckll.]. Melander and Brues 1903 (Biol. Bull., vol. 5, No. 1, p. 26) suggest the parasitism of (*Myodites*) *Rhipiphorus fasciatus* Say on *Halictus pruinosus* Robertson. Pierce 1904 (Nebr. Univ. Studies, vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 153–189) records the oviposition of (*Myodites*) *Rhipiphorus solidaginis* in the flowers of *Solidago*, the transmission of the triungulinids to sunflowers by many different species of bees, where the real host,